

**6/27/78 [2]**

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

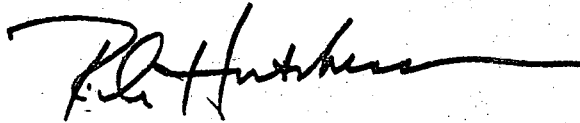
27 June 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR  
ATTORNEY GENERAL GRIFFIN BELL

Re: Your Memo Entitled, "New  
Recommendations for Improvements  
in Justice Research, Statistics  
and Financial Assistance Programs"

The President reviewed your memorandum dated June 9 on the above-referenced subject and on the Executive Summary approved "replacement of the current LEAA block and discretionary grant programs with a formula grant program, a priority grant program and a discretionary grant program as outlined."

With regard to the second recommendation, that the President contact Congressman Rodino, the President stated: "V.P. Mondale do this -- If Rodino opposes plan - get commitment re expeditious passage."

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rick Hutcheson", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Rick Hutcheson  
Staff Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
June 27, 1978

The Vice President  
Jim McIntyre

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for appropriate handling. The Attorney General has been notified of the President's decision.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat  
Anne Wexler  
Frank Moore  
Bob Lipshutz

LEAA

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

6/26/78

Mr. President:

Attached is a memo from Judge Bell and Jim McIntyre, "New Recommendations for Improvements in Justice Research, Statistics and Financial Assistance Programs." They have provided an Executive Summary.

Watson and Pettigrew have no comment.

Wexler advises that additional time will be needed for consultation (governors, neighborhood groups) once you make your decisions.

Congressional Liaison: Everyone agrees on the substance of this bill. The issue is one of committee turf -- between Rodino (Judiciary) and Brooks (Government Operations). "Rodino obviously favors legislation, but has not ruled out using the reorganization plan. A call from the President would be useful if we feel strongly about it. Brooks (who ranks 2nd on Judiciary) will not oppose Rodino on this issue. Conyers agrees with substance, but waffles on the question of legislation vs. reorganization plan. In the Senate, Kennedy will do whatever Rodino wants."

Lipshutz does not believe that a call to Rodino is necessary at this time.

Comments from Eizenstat are attached.

Rick (wds)



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

*Fritz-*  
*action*  
*FC*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On March 17, we forwarded to you a memorandum recommending changes in Federal justice research, statistics and the financial assistance programs of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). Based on your instructions and extended discussions with Congressional leaders, we have made significant changes in the financial assistance parts of the program. A draft bill, the Justice System Improvement Act of 1978, has been developed to be introduced this session for passage in the next Congress.

The bill is supported by Senator Kennedy, who will introduce it in the Senate, and Congressman Rodino, who will introduce it in the House. Ranking Republican members of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees support the bill as well.

The bill is consistent with the recommendations that you have already approved for a National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and a Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) within the Justice Department, and for an Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics (OJARS) in the Justice Department with oversight responsibility for the NIJ, the BJS and the LEAA.

The proposed changes in the LEAA financial assistance programs deal with the major criticisms directed at LEAA including excessive red tape, poor targeting of grant funds, wasteful use of funds and insufficient local control over expenditure of funds.

Specifically the bill includes:

Simplification of the Grant Process

- replacement of the annual comprehensive plan requirement and its red tape with a simplified three year application for both states and local governments.

- reduction of overall paperwork requirements by as much as 75 percent.

#### Greatly Increased Role for Major Urban Areas

- major cities and counties will be entitled to receive a set proportion of the funds and to select and administer their programs independently of the states.
- state planning agencies will be replaced by criminal justice councils with major cities and counties constituting at least one third of the membership.

#### Elimination of Wasteful Uses of LEAA Funds

- limitations on expenditure of LEAA funds for equipment or hardware.
- prohibitions on the use of LEAA funds to pay general salary increases, or for construction (including prison construction).
- authority is given to LEAA after public notice to declare ineligible for LEAA funding any programs that have been shown to be ineffective or wasteful.
- limitations on the amount of administrative costs that can be paid for with Federal funds.

#### Increased Community Participation

- requirements for neighborhood and community groups participation in the development and approval of State and local government applications.
- requirements for local governments to hold public hearings prior to the submission of applications for fundings, and open meetings at the State and local level when action is taken on applications for funding.

- requirements for neighborhood and community group participation on the State Criminal Justice Councils and the Advisory Boards of the NIJ, the BJS and the OJARS.

OMB would have preferred to reduce the current \$800 million authorization level, but both Senator Kennedy and Congressman Rodino indicated that they would not support the bill in that event. They both understand, moreover, that the Administration has no intention to ask for a \$800 million appropriation. The current LEAA act also contains a \$15 million authorization for community anti-crime activities. In accordance with your decision on urban policy this authorization is set at \$25 million.

Recommendation 1

We recommend replacement of the current LEAA block and discretionary grant programs with a formula grant program, a priority grant program and a discretionary grant program as outlined in the memorandum.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ ✓

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Comment:

Reorganization Plan

According to Congressman Rodino, Congress will not complete action on the draft bill until the summer of 1979. Establishment of the NIJ, which was one of your campaign promises, the BJS and the OJARS could be accomplished by reorganization plan this summer, but Congressman Rodino has stated that he is opposed to using your reorganization authority for such action. He did promise to give further consideration to this issue, but we are not hopeful that he will change his mind. Senator Kennedy has indicated that he would support in the Senate any position Congressman Rodino would take on reorganization.

Recommendation 2

We recommend that you personally contact Congressman Rodino and request that he support a reorganization plan this summer or alternatively in early 1979.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ ✓

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Comment:

*V.P. Mondale do this -  
If Rodino opposes plan -  
Get commitment re  
expeditious passage.*

*T*

Future Action

Should you concur with our recommendations, announcement of your proposals could be achieved through transmittal of the draft bill to Congress in the next few weeks. This could be accomplished through a White House ceremony which would be followed by an introduction of the bill in the House and Senate by the previously mentioned Senators and Congressmen.

We should by then have a final decision on whether Congress will support use of the reorganization act authority. If not, we can announce that we are making some administrative changes now, but will await passage of the bill before making major changes.



Office of the Attorney General  
Washington, D. C.

June 9, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM : Griffin B. Bell  
Attorney General

James T. McIntyre  
Director  
Office of Management and Budget

*Griffin B. Bell*  
*James T. McIntyre*

SUBJECT: New Recommendations for Improvements in Justice Research,  
Statistics and Financial Assistance Programs

On March 17, we forwarded to you a memorandum recommending changes in Federal justice research, statistics, and financial assistance programs administered by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). Based on your instructions and extended discussions with Congressional leaders, we have re-examined the recommendations and have now made significant changes in the financial assistance program. We have developed a draft bill, the Justice System Improvement Act of 1978, which we propose to have introduced this session for passage in the next Congress. The bill is a major departure from the current LEAA statute and reflects our best judgment on how to structure a quality and efficient Federal operation to aid States and localities in improving and strengthening the administration of justice.

The draft bill is consistent with the recommendations that you have already approved for a National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and a Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) within the Justice Department, and for an Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics (OJARS) in the Justice Department with oversight responsibility for the NIJ, the BJS, and the LEAA. The proposed changes in the LEAA financial assistance program deal with the major criticisms directed at the LEAA program including excessive red tape, poor targeting of grant funds, wasteful use of funds, and insufficient local control over expenditure of funds.

The draft bill is supported by Senator Kennedy, who will introduce it in the Senate. Senator Byrd of West Virginia has also indicated a willingness to support this bill. We have also discussed the bill with Congressman Rodino and he has expressed strong support for it and will introduce it in the House. We have received support for the bill from the ranking Republican members of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees as well.

Significant features of the draft bill are:

Simplification of the Grant Process

- ° Elimination of the annual comprehensive plan requirement and the attendant red tape and replacement of the plan with a simplified application covering three years of activity.
- ° Elimination of subgrant requirements that have resulted in the annual submission of thousands of applications to the States by local governments and replacement with provisions under which cities and counties will only have to submit a single application for funding of all projects to be undertaken every three years.
- ° Reduction of current paper submission requirements by possibly as much as 75 percent.

Greatly Increased Role for Major Urban Areas

- ° Entitlement of major cities and counties to receive a set amount of funds based on their share of State and local criminal justice expenditures.
- ° Authorization for major cities and counties to select their own programs and projects for funding and to administer these programs and projects independently of the State.
- ° Replacement of State planning agencies with criminal justice councils on which representatives of major cities and counties must constitute one third of total membership.

Elimination of Wasteful Uses of LEAA Funds

- ° Limitations on expenditure of LEAA funds for equipment or hardware.
- ° Prohibitions on the use of LEAA funds to pay general salary increases.
- ° Prohibitions on the use of LEAA funds for construction.
- ° Provisions giving LEAA authority after public notice to declare certain programs to be ineligible for any LEAA funding if they have been shown to be ineffective or wasteful.
- ° Limitations on the amount of administrative costs that can be paid for with Federal funds.

### Increased Community Participation

- ° Requirements for neighborhood and community groups participation in the development and approval of State and local government applications.
- ° Requirements for local governments to hold public hearings prior to the submission of applications for funding.
- ° Provisions assuring representation of neighborhood and community groups on State criminal justice councils and local advisory boards and on the advisory boards of the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and the Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics.
- ° Requirements for open meetings at the State and local level when action is to be taken on applications for funding.

A more detailed description of the bill and our recommendations follow together with a discussion of the status of our efforts to obtain support for immediate reorganization.

### I. Justice System Improvement Act of 1978

#### A. National Institute of Justice

The bill creates a National Institute of Justice (NIJ) within the Justice Department that replaces two existing units (the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice and the National Institute of Corrections) and part of a third unit (the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention). The bill authorizes the NIJ to undertake basic and applied research and sponsor demonstrations in the areas of civil and criminal justice. To insure the independence and integrity of the research operation, the bill gives the Director of the NIJ sign-off authority for all grants and contracts to be awarded by the NIJ. The bill establishes an NIJ advisory board appointed by the Attorney General and consisting of a broadly based group of researchers, justice practitioners, State and local officials, and citizens. The board would have authority to develop policy and program priorities for the NIJ in conjunction with the Director of the NIJ. To insure administrative accountability, the Director of NIJ would report to the Director of the Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics.

#### B. Bureau of Justice Statistics

The bill also creates a Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) within the Department of Justice. The Director of the BJS, like the Director of

NIJ, will report to the Director of the Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics and will have final sign-off authority for all grants and contracts to be awarded by the BJS. The BJS is authorized to collect, analyze, and disseminate statistics on criminal, civil, and juvenile justice matters. The bill establishes a BJS advisory board appointed by the Attorney General consisting of a broadly based group of researchers, statisticians, justice practitioners, State and local officials and citizens. The board would have authority to recommend to the Director policies and priorities for the BJS.

#### C. State and Local Financial Assistance

The draft bill replaces the current LEAA block and discretionary grant programs with a formula grant program, a priority grant program, and a discretionary grant program. These grants are to be administered by LEAA and LEAA is to be under the direct authority of the Attorney General. Under the bill, the Administrator of LEAA has final sign-off authority on all grants and contracts and reports to the head of the Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics.

##### Formula Grants

The bill contemplates the submission to LEAA of a very simple three year application that would not contain much of the verbiage that has led to larger paper submission requirements under current law. The application must be based on an analysis of the crime problems in the State and must include priorities for addressing these crime problems.

Under the new bill, the State is authorized to prepare those parts of the application which relate to State agencies and to cities under 100,000 population and counties under 250,000 population. The State courts through Judicial Coordinating Committees are authorized to prepare a single application for State court activities. Each major city and county is authorized to prepare a single application for their own activities. The State would then integrate these applications into a single application to be submitted to LEAA. Neighborhood and community groups must be given a fair and adequate opportunity to participate in the development of all these applications.

The State review of the applications from major cities and counties under the bill is very limited. Applications can only be reviewed for compliance for Federal requirements and State law, for duplication with other projects, and for inconsistencies with priorities. Any disagreements between States and large units of local government must be resolved through arbitration. Thus, the State will not have absolute veto power over applications from large cities and counties.

Formula grant funds are to be distributed on the basis of a national formula with a hold harmless provision which assures that no State receives less than a population share of the funds as under the current Act. The bill also contains provisions under which some States, mainly those with large urban areas and significant crime problems, receive additional funds based on a formula that takes into account crime, population, tax effort, and criminal justice expenditures. Major cities and counties receive a fixed allotment of funds from the State share. The amount of funds received is determined by a formula and not, as under the current Act, by the State.

The formula for determining the allocation of funds between States and their units of local government is somewhat complicated. It is based to a large degree on expenditures with over 75 percent of the money to be distributed on an expenditure basis. The remaining portions of the money are to be distributed under a formula designed to shift more money to counties where it can be spent on corrections and court programs.

The three year applications have to be updated annually if new programs and projects, not contemplated in the original application, are to be started with the funds during the three year period or if programs and projects in the three year application are to be discontinued and the funds transferred to other programs and projects.

An annual performance report must be submitted to LEAA each year. LEAA must review this performance report and, if based on this performance report or on LEAA's independent evaluation it is determined that the funds were not being used effectively, LEAA must either suspend all funds going to a jurisdiction or suspend only those funds which would be otherwise used for an ineffective program or project.

The single three year application will replace the annual State comprehensive plans now being submitted to LEAA. These plans average about 3,000 pages per three year period. Over a three year period the draft bill should cut total paper submission, including amendments to the three year applications and annual performance reports, by over 75 percent.

#### Administrative Costs

The bill authorizes each State to use up to \$200,000 for administrative purposes without a matching requirement. In addition, States and major units of local government may receive an amount not to exceed 7-1/2 percent of the formula funds they receive for administrative costs provided they match these funds on a dollar-per-dollar basis. If a jurisdiction chooses not to match the full 7-1/2 percent, the unmatched funds can be used for action programs and projects.

### National Priority Grants

The national priority grants are a major innovation. Under the bill, of the total funds available for formula grants, priority grants, and discretionary grants, 70 percent is set aside for formula grants, 20 percent for priority grants, and 10 percent for discretionary grants.

Under the priority grants provision, the Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics is directed, after consultation with the NIJ, the BJS, State and local governments, and others to establish programs for funding which have been shown through research, demonstration, or evaluation, can be particularly effective in improving the criminal justice system and reducing crime.

In order to receive a priority grant, a State or local government must provide for 50 percent of the cost of the program or project. The funding for the other 50 percent can come from the formula grant, general revenue sharing funds, State and local appropriations, or any other source of funds available for that jurisdiction. National priority grants will be awarded on a competitive basis and could be awarded for a three year period.

### Discretionary Grants

Discretionary grant provisions are also a significant feature of the new bill. These funds are to be used to fund programs for improving the criminal justice system which might not be otherwise undertaken under the formula or priority grant program. They are designed to take pressure off the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and LEAA national priority grants for the funding of the politically popular programs which do not meet the standards for funding that will be established under those programs.

Discretionary grants are also to be used to provide funding for courts or corrections if courts or corrections do not receive an adequate share of funds under formula or priority grants.

### Authorization Level

Both Congressman Rodino and Senator Kennedy have stated that they support authorization levels for LEAA of at least \$1 billion. In the past, LEAA authorization levels have been as high as \$1.25 billion. Current authorization is \$800 million. The Department of Justice proposed that the authorization level be set at this current level. Senator Kennedy and Congressman Rodino have indicated that they will support the bill with the \$800 million authorization level but will definitely not support a bill which would go below this. OMB would have preferred to reduce the authorization level to reflect appropriation levels. However, it

is more important to obtain key Congressional agreement and sponsorship of the bill than to argue over authorization levels. Furthermore, both Senator Kennedy and Congressman Rodino understand that the Administration has no intention to ask for an \$800 million appropriation. The current LEAA Act contains a \$15 million authorization for community anti-crime activities. In accordance with your decision on the urban policy, this authorization is set at \$25 million.

#### Recommendation 1

We recommend replacement of the current LEAA block and discretionary grant programs with a formula grant program, a priority grant program, and a discretionary grant program as outlined above.

#### Rationale

- Simplification of the grant process and elimination of red tape.
- Greatly increased role for units of local government in the LEAA program.
- Elimination of wasteful use of LEAA funds.
- Targeting of funds on proven innovations.

APPROVE \_\_\_\_\_ DISAPPROVE \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENT \_\_\_\_\_

## II. Reorganization

In our March 17 memorandum, we indicated that we would discuss with key Congressional leaders alternative mechanisms to implement the decisions you made on our recommendations. We indicated that primary attention was given to the advantages and disadvantages of the use of the President's Reorganization Act authority and the traditional legislative authorization process. We also indicated that the changes in the LEAA financial assistance program would have to be accomplished by amendment of the basic LEAA statute. Pursuant to the provisions of the Congressional Budget Act and following your earlier decisions, we have indicated to the Chairmen of the House and Senate Budget Committees that a request for new authorization for the LEAA program would be submitted by mid-June.

The establishment of the independent NIJ, BJS, and Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics (OJARS) can be accomplished either through reorganization or reauthorization legislation. The draft Justice System Improvement Act contains legislative provisions establishing the NIJ, BJS, and OJARS. Congressman Rodino has stated that he is opposed to use of the President's Reorganization Act as a basis for change in the structure of LEAA. He has indicated that the Congress will complete action on the Justice System Improvement Act by the summer of 1979 and that the use of the Reauthorization Act should be the exclusive vehicle for action by Congress on the future direction of the research and statistics programs of LEAA. We did elicit a promise from Congressman Rodino to give further consideration to the matter, but we are not hopeful that he will change his mind. Senator Kennedy has indicated that he would support in the Senate any position that Congressman Rodino would take on reorganization.

#### Recommendation 2

We recommend that you personally contact Congressman Rodino and request that he support a reorganization plan this summer or alternatively in early 1979.

#### Rationale

The draft legislation will not be voted into law before the summer or fall of 1979 and this will delay our efforts to make the necessary and important changes in the justice research and statistical programs.

APPROVE \_\_\_\_\_ DISAPPROVE \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENT \_\_\_\_\_

#### Law Enforcement Education Program

The Attorney General, in his November 21, 1977, memorandum to you, recommended that the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP) be transferred to the Office of Education or its successor. In the recent proposal transmitted by OMB to the Congress for a separate Department of Education, it was recommended that the LEEP program be transferred to that Department. The draft Justice System Improvement Act contains the authorization for the LEEP program and contains a provision providing that the LEEP program would be transferred to the Department of Education upon its creation.

### III. Future Action

In transmitting your priorities to the Congress in 1978, you indicated that you would outline in a separate message to the Congress your steps to reform Federal crime control activities. We believe that should you concur with our recommendations, announcement of your proposals could be achieved through transmittal of the Justice System Improvement Act of 1978 to the Congress. This could be accomplished through a White House ceremony which would be followed by an introduction of the bill in the House and Senate by the previously mentioned Senators and Congressmen.

By the time we are ready to transmit this bill we are confident that our basic Congressional support will be even stronger than it is now. We should also have a final decision on whether Congress will support the use of the President's Reorganization Act authority in this instance. If Congressman Rodino continues to be opposed, we can announce that we are making some administrative changes and will await the passage of the new bill before making further changes.




THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 22, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT   
ANNIE M. GUTIERREZ

SUBJECT: Attorney General/McIntyre memo re: New  
Recommendations for Improvements in Justice  
Research, Statistics and Financial Assistance  
Programs

The present proposal for the reauthorization of LEAA and the creation of a Bureau of Justice Statistics and a National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is a definite improvement over what was proposed in March. Still, it will not be viewed as a major revamping or a revolutionary departure from LEAA as presently constituted. While the proposal would streamline the planning and application process, and cut down on the red tape and paperwork, it may appear to be more complicated due to the formula grant provision.

The formula grant provision enables us to target more money to the urban areas where the crime rate is highest. We should be able to get around the danger of making the bill sound too complex if we have specific funding examples worked out for the press when we make the announcement.

The proposal will be supported by cities and metropolitan areas. Funds will be channeled directly to cities of 100,000 population, counties of 250,000, or contiguous units totalling 250,000 or more. These entities will have more autonomy in planning for the use of the funds.

We have consulted with various groups. While we are not completely content with all the details of the proposals, we do not anticipate any serious opposition. (The states would prefer a straight revenue sharing approach; the police would like a freer hand in spending funds on hardware and jails; the courts would like to be funded directly; and the counties would like to receive direct funding when the population is 100,000, rather than 250,000.)

The ABA will oppose the provisions of the bill which create a NIJ within the Department of Justice. They will introduce their own legislation to create a NIJ as an independent Federal agency.

There will be both strong support from some and opposition from others for broadening the research to include civil as well as criminal justice.

Kennedy and Rodino are strongly behind the proposal. John Conyers will introduce his own LEAA reauthorization legislation which would limit expenditure of State and local formula funds to programs in three broad areas of priority: (1) juvenile delinquency; (2) community anti-crime; and (3) alternatives to incarceration.

You are asked to approve 2 recommendations:

Recommendation 1

Replacement of LEAA block and discretionary grant programs with a formula grant program, a priority grant program and a discretionary grant program as outlined in the memorandum. (We also recommend)

Recommendation 2

That you personally contact Congressman Rodino and request that he support a reorganization plan (for the establishment of NIJ, BJS, and OJARS) this summer or alternatively in early 1979. (We do not recommend)

Rodino has opposed the establishment of NIJ and BJS by reorganization plan because he believes that these are truly legislative matters which should be handled through reauthorization legislation in his Judiciary Committee, not by the Government Operations Committee under a reorganization deadline. He intends to hold lengthy hearings and does not want the outcome predetermined by a reorganization plan which can only deal with a small part of the total. In addition, since the ABA feels so strongly about an independent NIJ, we would only alienate them further by attempting to use the reorganization vehicle. Further, there does not seem to be any compelling need to create the NIJ before the rest of the LEAA legislation passes.

In addition, we recommend that you move quickly to appoint an Administrator for LEAA. The agency has suffered from lack of strong leadership at the policy level. If we are to push the proposed legislation hard, and claim it as an accomplishment of this Administration, we need a fresh face who can work with Congress and directly represent us. Since 1968, when LEAA was established, it has never been headed by a Democrat. The leadership of the Judiciary Committees would welcome the opportunity of working with such a person, and it would be extremely helpful to us in implementing the new LEAA-ACTION community anti-crime program which you announced in your urban policy.

We should launch this with a brief announcement by you at the White House, flanked by the Attorney General, Kennedy, and Rodino.

\_\_\_\_\_ Approve

\_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove

ID 783207

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 19 JUN 78

FOR ACTION: STU EIZENSTAT

FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCES)

ANNE WEXLER

BOB LIPSHUTZ

JACK WATSON

RICHARD PETTIGREW

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL/MCINTYRE MEMO RE NEW RECOMMENDATIONS  
FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN JUSTICE RESEARCH, STATISTICS AND  
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

+++++  
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +  
+ BY: 1200 PM WEDNESDAY 21 JUN 78 +  
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

*6/21 - 900 Hunt  
having good, well known  
by - Thors  
6/21 - 900 Hunt  
having good, well known  
by - Thors  
6/21 - 900 Hunt  
having good, well known  
by - Thors*

*attached 6/26  
Ding & M...  
coming on  
at 1 PM*

*6/23 - 4:15 pm  
6/23 - 4:15 pm  
6/23 - 4:15 pm  
6/23 - 4:15 pm*

WASHINGTON

DATE: 19 JUN 78

FOR ACTION: STU EIZENSTAT

BOB LIPSHUTZ

FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS)

JACK WATSON

ANNE WEXLER

RICHARD PETTIGREW

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

XC: FM ✓  
HL ✓  
SL ✓  
Ronna ✓

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL/MCINTYRE MEMO RE NEW RECOMMENDATIONS  
FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN JUSTICE RESEARCH, STATISTICS AND  
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

+++++

+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +

+ BY: 1200 PM WEDNESDAY 21 JUN 78 +

+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

Everyone apparently agrees on the substance of this bill. The issue is one of "turf" in the Committees, i.e., does Rodino take up the bill in his Committee as legislation or does Brooks have it in his Government Operations Committee as reorganization plan. Rodino obviously favors legislation, but has not ruled out using the reorganization plan. A call from the President would be useful if we feel strongly about it. Brooks (who ranks second on Judiciary) will NOT oppose Rodino on this issue. Conyers agrees with substance, but waffles on the question of legislation vs. reorganization plan. In the Senate, Kennedy will do whatever Rodino wants.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 22, 1978

MEMORANDUM

TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ANNE WEXLER *AW*

SUBJECT:

Attorney General/McIntyre memo re  
New Recommendations for Improvements  
in Justice Research, Statistics and  
Financial Assistance Programs

I concur in the recommendation of the Attorney General and Jim McIntyre on the proposed legislation and, because this is a part of the urban policy, I believe we should expedite forwarding it to Congress.

However, some further consultation with the National Governors Association might be necessary because of the reduced role of the states. I understand Jim Hunt is particularly concerned. Also, I am not sure that representatives of neighborhood and community organizations have been consulted, particularly towards obtaining their support of the provisions increasing their participation in the use of LEAA funds. Finally, I understand that some police interests are concerned about the reduced amount of funding and the limitation of expenditures for equipment and hardware. Some further consultation might be necessary, particularly since prior consultation has occurred with the Justice Department and not the White House.

To obtain the support these proposals deserve, we should allow some time for further consultation after you have made your decisions on the recommendations. Then, we should very carefully plan the White House announcement of the forwarding of the legislation to the Congress. If you concur, I will work with Stu, Frank, Jody and Jerry on this.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 27, 1978

Hugh Carter

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson  
ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW OF THE  
PRESIDENT'S FAMILY

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
X	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION  
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

	VICE PRESIDENT
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BUTLER
X	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	COSTANZA
	CRUIKSHANK
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	RAFSHOON
	SCHNEIDERS
	VOORDE
	WARREN
	WISE

	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

The First Lady concurs.

Rick (wds)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1978

*Hugh -  
no objection*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HUGH CARTER *HC*

SUBJECT: Oral History Interviews of the President's Family

As you know, we recently established a National Archives and Records Service (NARS) office here in the complex to begin processing records and other historical data from your Administration. Recently, NARS approached me about the possibility of conducting oral history interviews with the more elderly members of your family. These interviews could be conducted in a number of different ways as follows:

- (1) NARS personnel could interview the family directly.
- (2) The interview could be conducted by a family member or close friend, who in turn, would be briefed by NARS as to the most effective way to conduct such interviews.
- (3) A combination of the two above, where both a NARS representative and a family member/close friend is present during the interviews.
- (4) A do-it-yourself approach, where the family members are provided a tape recorder and list of questions for them to answer into the recorder without any interviewer being present.

From a quality standpoint, the best approach would be to use one of the methods where a NARS interviewer was present. Of course, it is not necessary to come up with one approach that would be used for all family members. Obviously, one may be used for some, and another for others.

Attached is a tentative list of individuals who NARS feels would be desirable to have oral history interviews with. I have gone over the list, and feel that it is an appropriate one. However, there may be others you and the First Lady would want to add.

I recommend that you approve letting NARS proceed with contacting the family members and setting up the interviews.

\_\_\_\_\_ Approve NARS going ahead and conducting interviews

\_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove the interviews

*My sister Gloria Spain*

Jimmy Carter's Line

1. Mother. Bessie Lillian Gordy Carter; born 1898; living in Plains, Georgia.
2. Aunt. Emily Frances' ("Sissy") Gordy Dolvin; born 1912; living in Roswell, Georgia.
3. Aunt. Fanny Surasky Gordy (Mrs. Tom Watson Gordy); born about 1900; living in Lake Mary, Florida.
4. Aunt. Mary Elizabeth Gordy Braunstein; born 1909; living in Chattanooga, Tennessee.
5. Aunt. Lula Carter Fleming (Mrs. William D. Fleming); born 1891; living in Birmingham, Alabama.
6. Aunt. Jeanette Carter Lowery (Mrs. Wade H. Lowery); born 1904; living in Tallahassee, Florida.
7. Aunt by marriage. Betty Jennings Carter; widow of William Alton Carter; living in Plains, Georgia.
8. Great Aunt. Helen Carter; born 1887; unmarried and living in Abbeville, South Carolina.
9. Cousin. Hugh Alton Carter, Sr.; born 1920; living in Plains, Georgia.
10. Cousin. Donnel E. Carter; born 1917; living in Miami, Florida.

11. *Rachel Clark (black) Plains, Ga.*

12. *Anne Mae (?) Albany, Ga  
would know about me.*

Rosalynn Smith Carter's Line

1. Mother, Allethea (Allie) Murray Smith; born 1905, living in Plains, Georgia.
2. Uncle. Oliver Crawford Smith; born 1906; living in Albany, Georgia
3. Uncle. Elder Fulford Smith; born 1899; living in Seneca, South Carolina.
4. Cousin. Beth Murray Walters (Mrs. C. L. Walters, Jr.); contemporary of Rosalynn Carter; living in Plains, Georgia; significant because she maintains Murray family history materials; interview may not be advisable immediately because of serious illness of her husband.

*These would  
know very  
little (I have  
no  
objection)*

ID 783190

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 19 JUN 78

FOR ACTION: THE FIRST LADY

*4/22 - still w/ BSC, fm law  
4/26 - still not yet, 2/26*

*Concurs*

INFO ONLY:

SUBJECT: H. CARTER MEMO RE ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEWS OF THE  
PRESIDENT'S FAMILY

+++++  
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +  
+ BY: 1200 PM WEDNESDAY 21 JUN 78 +  
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Path:  
circulate to ASC

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 19 JUN 78

FOR ACTION: THE FIRST LADY *rsc*

INFO ONLY:

SUBJECT: H. CARTER MEMO RE ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEWS OF THE  
PRESIDENT'S FAMILY

+++++  
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +  
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+++++

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1978

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~~5. Aunt. Anna Mackey or daughter Ruth M. Mackey~~

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

6-27-78

To Richard Herder


Don't go too far  
with The MABA/Census  
demonstration - Try it  
on as small a scale  
as is feasible before  
it is expanded. It's  
interesting, but I have  
doubts about its real  
need.

J.C.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

27 June 1978

TO: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: RICK HUTCHESON   
SUBJECT: Memos Not Submitted

1. FED CHAIRMAN BILL MILLER sent you a note about his recent trip to Switzerland.

"You chose wisely in appointing Ambassador (Marvin) Warner to Switzerland... I was able to make good use of my time in explaining US policies, including your anti-inflation program, because of Ambassador Warner's hard work and sponsorship..."

2. AMBASSADOR TAP BENNETT sent you a letter reporting that the social aspects of the NATO Summit were very well received by the Europeans.

3. RICHARD HARDEN sent you a note of thanks for coming to the NASA/Census Demonstration. Also:

"In regard to the funding of the project, we are currently exploring the possibility of having 10 agencies allocate \$50,000 each to fund the activity for the next 12 months. During that period of time, we will conduct a more complete study of potential uses and possible funding resources."

4. PETER BOURNE sent you a report on his recent trip to Geneva as head of the US delegation to the Governing Council of the UN Development Program.

Peter's impressions of "the current status of the North/South dialogue...almost exactly paralleled the statement you made in the Cabinet meeting yesterday following your discussions with Manley and Perez. There was a recognition of the economic and political realities with which we are faced in responding to the demand for a new economic order. While they are now remarkably restrained, there is a sense that time is

running out and the more radical of the G-77 cannot be held back indefinitely if we fail to respond in some concrete way during this period of relatively responsible dialogue... I believe that it would be an opportune time to initiate projects which demonstrate our firm support for economic development of the developing world, particularly through multilateral channels. I hope you will discuss this further at the Bonn meeting..."

A copy was sent to NSC.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 21, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PETER BOURNE *P.B.*  
SUBJECT: U.N. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Last week I went to Geneva as head of our delegation to the Governing Council of the U.N. Development Program (U.N.D.P.). The statement I made on behalf of the Administration is attached.

While there I met with the heads of several of the U.N. agencies including Luigi Cottafravi, Director-General of the U.N. European Office, Gamani Corea, Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the delegations heads from the eleven major donor countries, as well as most developing nation's representatives, a good cross-section of the G-77.

I came back with some very clear impressions, unanimously shared by those I talked to, concerning the current status of the North/South dialogue. I was happy to find that those impressions almost exactly paralleled the statement you made in the Cabinet Meeting yesterday following your discussions with Manley and Perez.

There was a recognition of the economic and political realities with which we are faced in responding to the demand for a new economic order. While they are now remarkably restrained, there is a sense that time is running out and the more radical of the G-77 can not be held back indefinitely if we fail to respond in some concrete way during this period of relatively responsible dialogue.

Among the specific topics that were stressed repeatedly were:

1. The need for the U.S. Government to reach out to the developing countries with programs and projects which will concretely demonstrate our commitment to their economic and social development, and our realization that by aiding them in the short-term we benefit ourselves over time. One issue which has taken on enormous symbolic as well as practical significance is our support, in some form, for the Common Fund for commodities which will be the main point of discussion at the UNCTAD V meeting next year. For Dick Cooper to be relatively forthcoming on the preliminary discussions this, or even better for you to lead an initiative

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PETER BOURNE

SUBJECT: U.N. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

- in Bonn would convey a very important message to the G-77.
2. The need to rely more on multilateral funding. Multilateral programs exist in over 100 countries, while our bilateral aid is directed to less than 50, and a large percentage of that is spent in only two.
  3. An understanding on the part of the LDC government representatives and U.N. secretariat members of the concerns of U.S. Executive and Legislative branches regarding some U.N. programs and initiatives, and a desire to allay them wherever possible.
  4. A need for greater flexibility in implementation of our basic human needs strategy. A number of people stated that we should give more recognition to the fact that the poor in faster growing, developing countries will benefit more from capital investment and infrastructure development than the basic human needs approach since income distribution will change and improve with development. At least our rhetoric should reflect a recognition of this. Basic human needs remains a crucial element in our strategy with the least developed nations or the poorest of the poor in middle-income countries, but our credibility would be higher among leaders in the developing world if our statements were balanced with more emphasis on other forms of development assistance.
  5. A belief that greater private sector investment should be encouraged, coupled with appropriate safeguards for the host country.
  6. The need to have better coordination of multilateral development aid. The activities of the revitalized Development Coordination Committee could help us in participating in this effort.

In summary, I found a willingness on the part of delegates and secretariat members to do as much as possible to foster North/South dialogue, but they all were looking for a clear signal from us. The meetings of the U.N.D.P. Governing Council have a tradition of being non-political and this atmosphere may have contributed to the positive impressions I received. Nevertheless, I believe that it would be an opportune time

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: PETER BOURNE  
SUBJECT: U.N. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

to initiate projects which demonstrate our firm support for economic development of the developing world, particularly through multilateral channels. I hope you will discuss this further at the Bonn meeting.

The Governing Council of the ILO was also meeting in Geneva while I was there. That meeting is still in session. I have some specific recommendations to make to you regarding our relations with ILO which I will send to you once we see the full outcome of that meeting.

PGB:ss

Attachment

STATEMENT OF  
THE HONORABLE PETER G. BOURNE, M.D.  
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE  
25TH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL,  
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  
JUNE 14, 1978

MR. PRESIDENT:

IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE FOR ME TO BE HERE TODAY AND HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS THIS DISTINGUISHED BODY. I WOULD FIRST LIKE TO CONGRATULATE YOU AND THE REST OF THE BUREAU FOR YOUR UNANIMOUS ELECTIONS. IT IS A WELL-DESERVED RECOGNITION OF YOUR DEVOTION TO THE CAUSE OF DEVELOPMENT.

THE UNITED STATES HAS LONG REGARDED THE GOVERNING COUNCIL SESSIONS AS IMPORTANT AND USEFUL OPPORTUNITIES TO REAFFIRM OUR SUPPORT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AND ITS DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS AND ALSO TO EXCHANGE IDEAS AND EXPERIENCES WITH OUR COLLEAGUES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.

PRESIDENT CARTER IS DEEPLY COMMITTED TO PROMOTING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL JUSTICE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AND TO BUILDING THE STRENGTH AND EFFECTIVENESS OF MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED WITH THE MANY ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT. LAST YEAR THE PRESIDENT MET WITH THE HEADS OF SEVERAL OF THE UN SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND REEMPHASIZED HIS BELIEF THAT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS MUST PLAY A KEY ROLE IN ANY SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY. OUR ADMINISTRATION IS ACTIVELY COOPERATING WITH THE CONGRESS TO INCREASE OUR FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING NATIONS; A MAJOR PORTION OF THIS AID WILL BE FUNNELED THROUGH MULTILATERAL CHANNELS, PARTICULARLY THE UNDP.

PRESIDENT CARTER HAS SOUGHT TO SHOW THE PARTICULAR SIGNIFICANCE HE ATTACHES TO THE WORK OF UN DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES BY SENDING HIS CABINET OFFICERS AND WHITE HOUSE OFFICIALS TO REPRESENT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AT MAJOR CONFERENCES OF THE UN AGENCIES INVOLVED. THE PRESIDENT HAS ASKED ME TO COME TO THIS SESSION OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL FROM THE WHITE HOUSE STAFF AS PART OF THIS POLICY. WE BELIEVE THAT THE PARTICIPATION OF CABINET AND WHITE HOUSE OFFICIALS IN THE WORK OF THE UN AGENCIES HELPS US BETTER UNDERSTAND AND RESPOND APPROPRIATELY TO THE NEEDS OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

THERE ARE CERTAIN BASIC HUMAN ASPIRATIONS WHICH EXIST NO MATTER WHERE PEOPLE LIVE OR WHAT POLITICAL STRUCTURE THEY ARE UNDER. THEY INCLUDE FREEDOM FROM HUNGER, PHYSICAL SUFFERING, WAR, PESTS, POLLUTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT, AND SERVITUDE TO OTHERS, HAVING ADEQUATE SHELTER AND THE OPPORTUNITY TO SEE THEIR CHILDREN GROW UP AS HEALTHY AND EDUCATED INDIVIDUALS ABLE TO CONTRIBUTE FULLY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR SOCIETIES.

OUR EFFORTS TO MEET THESE ASPIRATIONS ARE LINKED TO, BUT ALSO TRANSCEND, THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS. WHILE ITS RESOURCES AND MANDATE ARE LIMITED, UNDP CAN, NONETHELESS, HELP TO MEET SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THESE GOALS, PARTICULARLY THOSE RELATED TO THE CAPACITY OF THE POOR TO

PARTICIPATE IN, AND BENEFIT FROM, THEIR COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC GROWTH.

AT THE SAME TIME WE FEEL A POPULATION THAT IS HEALTHY AND WELL FED IS INDISPENSABLE FOR A COUNTRY TO REALIZE ITS ECONOMIC POTENTIAL. IN HIS REMARKS TO THIS ASSEMBLY ONE YEAR AGO, THE ADMINISTRATOR OF OUR AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT EMPHASIZED OUR GOVERNMENT'S POSITION THAT MULTILATERAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SHOULD GIVE STRONG EMPHASIS TO MEETING THE BASIC NEEDS OF THE POOREST, THAT IS, ASSURING THE LEVELS OF NUTRITION, HEALTH AND EDUCATION WHICH WILL PERMIT THEM TO FULLY TAKE PART IN DECISION MAKING AND THE WORK OF NATION BUILDING. IN THIS VIEW, THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NATION'S HUMAN RESOURCES IS AS IMPORTANT AN INVESTMENT AS THE PROVISION OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE. THIS APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT IS NOT A RIVAL TO PROGRESS TOWARDS A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER, BUT PROVIDES A NECESSARY INTERNAL DIMENSION.

WE, THE COUNTRIES WHICH SUPPORT AND PARTICIPATE IN UNDP, HAVE A SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY. WE ARE COLLECTIVELY ENGAGED IN A RACE AGAINST TIME TO ELIMINATE POVERTY AND PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT. WE ALL KNOW THAT THESE TASKS WILL BE WITH US FOR DECADES; YET TIME IS RUNNING OUT. REFORMS DELAYED TODAY MEAN MILLIONS OF YOUNG LIVES DESTROYED TOMORROW. WHILE THE UNITED STATES UNDERSTANDS THAT THERE

ARE VALID DIFFERENCES OF VIEW ON DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES, WE URGE UNDP AND THE RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS TO EXAMINE THEIR PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS TO TRY TO MAXIMIZE THEIR IMPACT UPON THE POOR MAJORITY.

WE ARE MOVING TO ASSURE THAT OUR OWN BILATERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM INCREASINGLY EMPHASIZES GREATER HOST COUNTRY PARTICIPATION IN THE PLANNING OF DEVELOPMENT AID AND STRESSES CLOSER COLLABORATION WITH THE UN SYSTEM AS WELL AS WITH INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY AGENCIES. IT IS OUR FIRM BELIEF THAT NO MEANINGFUL CHANGE CAN OCCUR WITHOUT THE FULL PARTICIPATION OF RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS AT EACH PHASE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT.

THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION HAS IDENTIFIED TWO AREAS OF PARTICULAR CONCERN WHICH AFFECT PARTICIPATION OF THE POOR IN DEVELOPMENT AND IS UNDERTAKING SPECIAL INITIATIVES IN THESE FIELDS. ONE IS INTERNATIONAL HEALTH; THE SECOND IS FOOD AND NUTRITION.

EACH YEAR MORE THAN 15.6 MILLION CHILDREN DIE BEFORE THEY REACH THE AGE OF FIVE, 15.1 MILLION OF THEM IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE ARE AFFLICTED BY SUCH DISEASES AS MALARIA, LEPROSY, AND SCHISTOSOMIASIS WHICH EXACT A TERRIBLE TOLL ON HUMAN SUFFERING AND WASTED PRODUCTIVE POTENTIAL. AS MANY AS 40 MILLION PEOPLE SUFFER FROM SOME FORM OF BLINDNESS, A TRULY

GLOBAL PROBLEM WHICH IS LARGELY PREVENTABLE AND OFTEN REVERSIBLE AND WHICH HAS AN EXTRAORDINARY NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT.

MY GOVERNMENT IS SEEKING TO ENHANCE AND STRENGTHEN ITS COMMITMENT IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL HEALTH, WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON SUCH PROBLEMS AS PROVIDING CLEAN DRINKING WATER, AND THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF BLINDNESS. WE LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING WITH OUR COLLEAGUES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES AND WITH MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS TO CONTROL OR ELIMINATE THE REMAINING MAJOR DISEASES THAT STILL KILL OR CRIPPLE MILLIONS EACH YEAR. WE WERE PARTICULARLY ENCOURAGED TO HEAR THE ADMINISTRATOR EMPHASIZE THE UNDP'S ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THIS EFFORT. HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION CONTINUE TO BE ENORMOUS WORLDWIDE PROBLEMS. THE WORLD BANK ESTIMATES THAT 700 MILLION PEOPLE ARE SERIOUSLY MALNOURISHED. THEY ARE AMONG THE 1.2 BILLION WITHOUT ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER OR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES. A DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE UNDERNOURISHED ARE INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND WOMEN, PARTICULARLY PREGNANT AND NURSING MOTHERS. AND, OF COURSE, THEY ARE ALMOST ALL LOCATED IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

THEREFORE, AS A SECOND INITIATIVE WE PLAN TO ESTABLISH A PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON WORLD HUNGER WHICH, OVER THE NEXT TWO YEARS, WILL MAKE SPECIFIC, PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON MEANS OF ENSURING ADEQUATE FOOD AND NUTRITION FOR

ALL PEOPLE AND WILL SEEK TO MOBILIZE THE RESOURCES OF OUR GOVERNMENT TO IMPLEMENT THESE STRATEGIES.

THE UNITED STATES WILL CONTINUE TO TARGET ITS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON INCREASING FOOD PRODUCTION AND IMPROVING NUTRITION AND HEALTH IN AN INTEGRATED AND BROAD-BASED ATTACK ON POVERTY. OUR APPROACH WILL BE SIMILAR TO THE WELL ESTABLISHED EMPHASIS GIVEN BY THE UN SYSTEM, AND ESPECIALLY THE UNDP, TO THE NEEDS OF THE POOREST PEOPLE AND THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.

NOW, MR. PRESIDENT, I WOULD LIKE TO ADDRESS A FEW AREAS AFFECTING UNDP THAT ARE OF PARTICULAR CONCERN TO MY GOVERNMENT.

THE FIRST IS THE STRENGTHENING OF UNDP'S COORDINATION ROLE. IN SURVEYING UNDP ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES, WE HAVE NOTICED A DISTURBING TREND TOWARDS INCREASED FRAGMENTATION OF EFFORT. IN ONE RECENT INSTANCE IT WAS DETERMINED THAT THE UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE HIMSELF WAS IGNORANT OF MORE THAN HALF OF THE RESOURCES BEING PROVIDED BY DONORS THROUGH UN AGENCIES. MANY OF THE FUNDS IN TRUST WERE QUITE SMALL AND TARGETED TO OVERLY RESTRICTIVE PROGRAM GOALS. THE HOST COUNTRY ITSELF WAS NO MORE AWARE THAN THE UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SOME OF THESE PROGRAMS. THE RESULT OF THIS KIND OF PROLIFERATION IS THAT THE HOST GOVERNMENT CANNOT ENGAGE IN EFFECTIVE

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND AS A RESULT BOTH DONORS AND RECIPIENTS ARE GETTING LESS VALUE THAN THEY SHOULD FROM AVAILABLE RESOURCES.

SOME STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN. THERE IS NOW CLOSER RAPPORT BETWEEN UNDP AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, THANKS TO THE INITIATIVE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR IN SETTING UP THE AGENCY TASK FORCE AT UNDP HEADQUARTERS AND TO THOSE EXECUTIVE HEADS OF AGENCIES WHO DECIDED TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS EXPERIMENT. WE HOPE THAT ALL SPECIALIZED AGENCIES WILL SOON SHARE IN THIS EXPERIENCE. THE SET OF SPECIAL STUDIES SUBMITTED TO THIS COUNCIL IS CLEAR EVIDENCE OF CLOSER COLLABORATION AMONG THE ELEMENTS OF THE UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM, AND AN INDICATION THAT THE UNDP WILL SERVE AS ITS FOCUS.

THIS COORDINATION DOES NOT EXTEND, HOWEVER, TO OTHER ACTIVITIES EXECUTED BY UN AGENCIES, NOT FUNDED BY UNDP. WE BELIEVE THAT ALL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE INVOLVING UN AGENCIES SHOULD BE COORDINATED BY UNDP AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL. A SOLUTION TO THIS LONGSTANDING PROBLEM IS FURNISHED BY THE 1977 GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESTRUCTURING RESOLUTION, WHICH PROVIDES THAT "ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM, OVER-ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR, AND COORDINATION OF, OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT CARRIED OUT AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL SHOULD BE ENTRUSTED TO A SINGLE OFFICIAL..."

THE RESTRUCTURING OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SECTORS OF THE UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM IS VIEWED BY THE UNITED STATES AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO STRENGTHEN THE ROLE OF UNDP IN THE INTERESTS OF OVERALL EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS. WE WELCOME AND SUPPORT THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COORDINATING COMMITTEE THAT THE UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE SHOULD NORMALLY BE DESIGNATED AS THE PERSON AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL TO COORDINATE ALL UN ACTIVITIES.

ALONG WITH THE GRANTING OF COORDINATIVE AUTHORITY, WE MUST STRENGTHEN UNDP'S MANAGEMENT OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS AT ALL LEVELS. THE 1977 RESTRUCTURING RESOLUTION TALKS OF NEED TO "ACHIEVE MAXIMUM UNIFORMITY OF ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL, BUDGETARY, PERSONNEL, AND PLANNING PROCEDURES." UNDP AND THE UN AGENCIES SHOULD CONTINUE TO IMPLEMENT THIS RESOLUTION.

IMPROVED COORDINATION OF UN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUIRES NATIONS TO BUILD UPON THE STRENGTHS OF UNDP AND TO RECOGNIZE AND ATTEMPT TO IMPROVE WEAKNESSES WHERE THEY MAY EXIST. IT ALSO REQUIRES STRONG, CONCERTED ACTION TOWARD RELATED ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE UNDP FRAMEWORK. IN LIGHT OF THESE CONSIDERATIONS, THE UNITED STATES BELIEVES MEMBER STATES SHOULD:

- CONTINUE TO SUSTAIN THE UNDP AS THE MAJOR CHANNEL FOR VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TECHNICAL

ASSISTANCE PROGRAM OF THE UN SYSTEM AND AVOID CREATING NEW SPECIAL FUNDS EXCEPT WHEN PROVEN ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY;

- SUPPORT A STRENGTHENED ROLE FOR THE UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE (1) BY MAKING THEM THE FOCAL POINT IN THE RECIPIENT COUNTRY FOR LIAISON AMONG AGENCIES ENGAGED IN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES, (2) BY INVOLVING THEM AT ALL STAGES OF PROJECT FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION, AND (3) BY ENCOURAGING UNDP'S DECENTRALIZATION OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT;
- INSTRUCT THEIR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE OTHER UN AGENCIES TO SUPPORT THE CONCEPT OF UNDP COORDINATION AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL;
- ENCOURAGE THE UNDP, WORKING WITH OTHER RELEVANT UN BODIES, TO ESTABLISH APPROPRIATE DEFINITIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR ASSEMBLING TIMELY, COMPREHENSIVE AND COMPARABLE DATA ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES AND, WHERE POSSIBLE, DO SO FOR BILATERAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS; AND LASTLY,
- SUPPORT AN ENHANCED ROLE FOR THE UNDP IN SETTING TECHNICAL STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES FOR PROJECT DESIGN, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION, IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF UN TECHNICAL

ASSISTANCE AND TO HELP IMPROVE EVALUATION WITHIN  
THE UN SYSTEM AS A WHOLE.

EVALUATION MERITS INDIVIDUAL AND SPECIAL EMPHASIS.  
THE UN SYSTEM MUST STRESS THE NEED FOR THOROUGH EVALUATION  
OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS. IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS MORE  
EFFECTIVE EVALUATION BENEFITS RECIPIENT COUNTRIES MORE  
THAN DONORS. THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR MULTILATERAL  
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE ARE LIMITED AND THE NEEDS ARE  
GREAT. BETTER USE OF THESE RESOURCES PROVIDE IMMEDIATE  
BENEFITS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. WASTE MEANS LOST  
OPPORTUNITY AND SLOWER GROWTH RATES. BECAUSE OF ITS  
CENTRAL POSITION IN THE UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM, UNDP SHOULD  
PLAY A STRONGER LEADERSHIP ROLE IN THE MUCH NEEDED IMPROVE-  
MENT OF EVALUATION IN THE ENTIRE SYSTEM.

I HAVE A FEW GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE ADMINISTRATOR'S  
REPORT ON RECENT ACTIVITIES, AND ON U.S. VIEWS AS TO THE  
FUTURE.

IT SEEMS TO US THAT THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF  
1975 AND 1976 ARE NOW SQUARELY BEHIND US. UNDP'S RESOURCES  
ARE GROWING AT A SUBSTANTIAL RATE--A TRIBUTE TO MEMBERS'  
CONFIDENCE IN ADMINISTRATOR MORSE AND IN THE PROGRAM  
ITSELF. THE ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT SHOWS CLEARLY THAT THE  
IMPACT OF 1975-1976 CONTINUED TO BE FELT IN 1977 WITH  
TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURES AGAIN FALLING. UNDP'S SHARE OF

TOTAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE UN IS NOW LESS THAN HALF. THIS IS A DISTURBING TREND. WE NOTE WITH OPTIMISM THAT NET PROJECT APPROVALS HAVE RISEN DRAMATICALLY IN 1977 AND THAT THERE SHOULD BE SUBSTANTIALLY HIGHER PROJECT EXECUTION IN 1978 AND LATER YEARS.

WE URGE UNDP AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES TO INCREASE THE PACE OF IDENTIFYING, APPROVING AND IMPLEMENTING SOUND AND IMAGINATIVE PROJECTS. THE NEED IS THERE, THE RESOURCES ARE THERE. MOREOVER, A GREATER RATE OF IMPLEMENTATION SHOULD SPUR DONORS TO CONTRIBUTE MORE TO MEET THE 14% GROWTH RATE GOAL.

TO ASSIST IN THIS PROCESS, DONORS, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES, ARE CONSIDERING VARIOUS FORMS OF GIVING UNDP MULTI-YEAR INDICATIONS OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO SMOOTH THE GROWTH RATE IN PROJECT DELIVERY AND TO ALLOW FOR LONG-RANGE PLANNING. THE RETURN TO HIGHER RATES OF RESOURCE UTILIZATION BY UNDP WILL BE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR AS DONORS EXAMINE THIS POSSIBILITY.

TO REACH THE POOR MORE EFFECTIVELY WE MUST LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS WITHIN UNDP ITSELF. HERE I AM GOING TO BE FRANK IN EXPRESSING MY COUNTRY'S CONCERN THAT A FEW DEVELOPED OR VERY WEALTHY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ARE DRAWING SUBSTANTIAL FUNDS FROM UNDP. THESE RESOURCES COULD BE RELEASED TO HELP SURMOUNT DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS IN

LESS FORTUNATE COUNTRIES. MY GOVERNMENT STRONGLY BELIEVES THAT THESE FEW COUNTRIES SHOULD JOIN THOSE WHO HAVE WITHDRAWN VOLUNTARILY FROM RECEIVING UNDP FUNDS. THIS DOES NOT MEAN THESE COUNTRIES NEED FOREGO THE SERVICES OF UNDP WHEN THEY ARE NEEDED. IT IS A TRIBUTE TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF UNDP PROGRAMS THAT DEVELOPED OR HIGH INCOME DEVELOPING COUNTRIES USE AND REIMBURSE UNDP FOR SERVICES PROVIDED.

ALSO RELATED TO UNDP'S FINANCIAL HEALTH IS THE CONTINUING ACCUMULATION OF NON-USEABLE, NON-CONVERTIBLE CURRENCIES. WE WERE ENCOURAGED TO HEAR FROM THE ADMINISTRATOR THAT SOME STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO USE THESE RESOURCES. WE HOPE THAT SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS CAN BE ACHIEVED IN THE UPCOMING YEAR. THE ISSUE SHOULD BE EXAMINED AGAIN DURING THE MID-CYCLE REVIEW AT THE 26TH GOVERNING COUNCIL SESSION.

THE ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT MENTIONS THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD. SINCE WE WILL NOT HAVE ANOTHER CHANCE TO DISCUSS THIS, I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO URGE UNDP TO SUPPORT AND PARTICIPATE TO THE FULLEST EXTENT POSSIBLE IN PREPARATIONS FOR THIS EVENT. HEALTHY WELL-EDUCATED CHILDREN BECOME PRODUCTIVE ADULTS WHO CONTRIBUTE MORE EFFECTIVELY THAN ANY OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR COUNTRIES. TOGETHER WITH UNICEF AND THE OTHER UN AGENCIES, UNDP HAS A SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND OPPORTUNITY

TO SUPPORT AND PLAN LONG-TERM PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO OVERCOME THE WORST ASPECTS OF POVERTY BY THE YEAR 2000 AND TO OFFER THE CHILDREN OF TODAY A BETTER TOMORROW.

WE AGREE WITH THE ADMINISTRATOR THAT THERE SHOULD BE AN EXPANDED ROLE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEER PROGRAM. IT HAS EXCEPTIONAL POTENTIAL, WHICH WE FEEL HAS NOT BEEN FULLY REALIZED. WE BELIEVE WAYS TO SIGNIFICANTLY EXPAND THIS PROGRAM SHOULD BE EXAMINED.

WOMEN PLAY ESSENTIAL ROLES ALL OVER THE WORLD IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, HEALTH CARE AND EDUCATION AS WELL AS IN FAMILY AND VILLAGE LIFE. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT WOMEN NOT BE LEFT OUT OF BASIC PLANNING AND THAT THEY BE ALLOWED TO PARTICIPATE FULLY IN THE ECONOMIC AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR COUNTRIES. MY GOVERNMENT IS PLEASED AT THE STRIDES TAKEN BY UNDP IN URGING THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND IN THE SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF WOMEN ON THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF.

IN CONCLUSION, WE CAN STATE WITH ASSURANCE THAT THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT IS PROCEEDING AT AN ACCELERATED AND UNPRECEDENTED RATE. THIS IS NOT TO SAY THAT WE HAVE DONE ENOUGH; TO THE CONTRARY, IT IS A RECOGNITION THAT MORE MUST BE DONE IN THE FUTURE. GAINS HAVE BEEN RECORDED DURING THE PAST YEAR: UNDP IS AGAIN ON SOUND FINANCIAL FOOTING; DEVELOPING AND DEVELOPED NATIONS ARE WORKING MORE

CLOSELY THAN EVER TO FIND MEANS OF DEALING WITH NATIONAL ECONOMIC NEEDS, DISEASE, HUNGER AND POVERTY; THERE IS GREATER UNDERSTANDING OF THE NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THIS PROCESS FOR THE BETTERMENT OF ALL NATIONS AND ALL PEOPLES. YET MUCH REMAINS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.

PRESIDENT CARTER HAS ASKED ME TO REPORT TO HIM ON THE WORK OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL AND THE ENTIRE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM WHEN I RETURN TO WASHINGTON. I WILL ASSURE HIM OF THE EXCEPTIONAL VITALITY OF THE UNDP, AND THE DEDICATION OF ALL OF THE GOVERNMENTS REPRESENTED HERE TO ACHIEVE ECONOMIC JUSTICE BETWEEN NATIONS, TO ALLEVIATE INDIVIDUAL POVERTY, AND TO CREATE A WORLD FOR THE FUTURE IN WHICH A PERSON ANYWHERE ON THE GLOBE WILL HAVE AN EQUAL CHANCE TO ACHIEVE HEALTH, HAPPINESS AND ECONOMIC PROSPERITY.

THANK YOU, MR. PRESIDENT.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 21, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PETER BOURNE <sup>P.B.</sup>  
SUBJECT: U.N. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Last week I went to Geneva as head of our delegation to the Governing Council of the U.N. Development Program (U.N.D.P.). The statement I made on behalf of the Administration is attached.

While there I met with the heads of several of the U.N. agencies including Luigi Cottafavi, Director-General of the U.N. European Office, Gamani Corea, Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the delegations heads from the eleven major donor countries, as well as most developing nation's representatives, a good cross-section of the G-77.

I came back with some very clear impressions, unanimously shared by those I talked to, concerning the current status of the North/South dialogue. I was happy to find that those impressions almost exactly paralleled the statement you made in the Cabinet Meeting yesterday following your discussions with Manley and Perez.

There was a recognition of the economic and political realities with which we are faced in responding to the demand for a new economic order. While they are now remarkably restrained, there is a sense that time is running out and the more radical of the G-77 can not be held back indefinitely if we fail to respond in some concrete way during this period of relatively responsible dialogue.

Among the specific topics that were stressed repeatedly were:

1. The need for the U.S. Government to reach out to the developing countries with programs and projects which will concretely demonstrate our commitment to their economic and social development, and our realization that by aiding them in the short-term we benefit ourselves over time. One issue which has taken on enormous symbolic as well as practical significance is our support, in some form, for the Common Fund for commodities which will be the main point of discussion at the UNCTAD V meeting next year. For Dick Cooper to be relatively forthcoming on the preliminary discussions this, or even better for you to lead an initiative

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U.N. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

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2. The need to rely more on multilateral funding. Multilateral programs exist in over 100 countries, while our bilateral aid is directed to less than 50, and a large percentage of that is spent in only two.
3. An understanding on the part of the LDC government representatives and U.N. secretariat members of the concerns of U.S. Executive and Legislative branches regarding some U.N. programs and initiatives, and a desire to allay them wherever possible.
4. A need for greater flexibility in implementation of our basic human needs strategy. A number of people stated that we should give more recognition to the fact that the poor in faster growing, developing countries will benefit more from capital investment and infrastructure development than the basic human needs approach since income distribution will change and improve with development. At least our rhetoric should reflect a recognition of this. Basic human needs remains a crucial element in our strategy with the least developed nations or the poorest of the poor in middle-income countries, but our credibility would be higher among leaders in the developing world if our statements were balanced with more emphasis on other forms of development assistance.
5. A belief that greater private sector investment should be encouraged, coupled with appropriate safeguards for the host country.
6. The need to have better coordination of multilateral development aid. The activities of the revitalized Development Coordination Committee could help us in participating in this effort.

In summary, I found a willingness on the part of delegates and secretariat members to do as much as possible to foster North/South dialogue, but they all were looking for a clear signal from us. The meetings of the U.N.D.P. Governing Council have a tradition of being non-political and this atmosphere may have contributed to the positive impressions I received. Nevertheless, I believe that it would be an opportune time

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to initiate projects which demonstrate our firm support for economic development of the developing world, particularly through multilateral channels. I hope you will discuss this further at the Bonn meeting.

The Governing Council of the ILO was also meeting in Geneva while I was there. That meeting is still in session. I have some specific recommendations to make to you regarding our relations with ILO which I will send to you once we see the full outcome of that meeting.

PGB:ss

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THE WHITE HOUSE

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PGB:ss

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## MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

INFO MATION

June 21, 1978

MEMO ANDUM FOR: THE P ESIDENT  
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *RI for*  
SUBJECT: Letter from Tap Bennett

Tap's attached letter reports that the social aspects of the NATO Summit were very well received by the Europeans.

Attachment

UNITED STATES PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE  
ON THE  
NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL  
Brussels

June 8, 1978

Dear Mr. President:

When we were walking across from the Executive Office Building to the White House in that snowstorm in mid-February, you said to me that in addition to the substantive side of the NATO Summit in May you wanted to make sure that we gave our visitors a good time socially as well. From the reports I am getting, your objective was certainly achieved.

So many Europeans have said to me that they will never forget that evening at the White House. The soft summer night, the excellent cuisine, and the superb ballet, together with your and Mrs. Carter's warm and gracious personal manner, brought home to sophisticated Europeans the high level of American life at its best. In my opinion, it produced a subtle but important positive impact in the context of our role of world leadership.

Warren Christopher's party for those not at the White House was also said to be of the highest quality. Your luncheon at the White House on the second day of the Summit gave an opportunity for a broader section of the participants to have personal contact with you and the other world leaders present. In fact, people were amazed and deeply impressed at your commitment in giving two full days of your time to the meeting.

The Ladies' Program is being equally complimented, and Mrs. Carter's invitation to the new East Wing of the National Gallery gave them a special treat. Again, the sophisticated level of American cultural life made its point.

You will be getting reports on the success of the substantive side of the Summit. I just wanted you to have these personal observations on the human side.

Yours very respectfully,

*Tap*

W. Tapley Bennett, Jr.  
Ambassador

The President,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

6/22/78

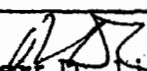
TO.

Rich Hutcheson

For Your Information: \_\_\_\_\_

For Appropriate Handling: \_\_\_\_\_

Pres. FYI file

  
Robert D. Linder



BOARD OF GOVERNORS  
OF THE  
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20551

G. WILLIAM MILLER  
CHAIRMAN

RL  
June 19, 1978

Dear Mr. President:

Recently I traveled to Switzerland to attend the annual meeting of the Bank of International Settlements. On the initiative of Ambassador Marvin Warner, I also met with government and banking leaders in Switzerland and appeared before the American-Swiss Chamber of Commerce in Zurich. The turnout of Swiss banking and business leaders, and the large audience at the Chamber meeting in Zurich, attested to the keen Swiss interest in U. S. economic and monetary matters at this critical time.

I was able to make good use of my time in explaining U. S. policies, including your anti-inflation program, because of Ambassador Warner's hard work and sponsorship. I thought you would like to know that Marvin is doing an outstanding job. He understands business and economics, which makes him very effective with the businesslike Swiss.

You chose wisely in appointing Ambassador Warner to Switzerland. The United States is fortunate to have his representation.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "G. Miller", is written over the word "Sincerely,".

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20500

cc: Secretary Vance  
Ambassador Warner

BOARD OF GOVERNORS  
OF THE  
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM  
WASHINGTON

June 19, 1978

Dear Cy:

I've just returned from a trip to Switzerland to attend the annual meeting of the Bank of International Settlements. While there, I made excellent use of my time thanks to the arrangements and sponsorship of Ambassador Warner. Enclosed is a copy of my letter to President Carter which outlines the initiatives that Marvin took to expose me to Swiss banking and business leadership.

Marvin is doing an outstanding job, and is clearly in close touch with the key leadership in Switzerland. I thought you and the President would like to have this reaction.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "Bill", written in a cursive style.

The Honorable Cyrus Vance  
Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C. 20520

cc: President Carter

GWM:ak

BOARD OF GOVERNORS  
OF THE  
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

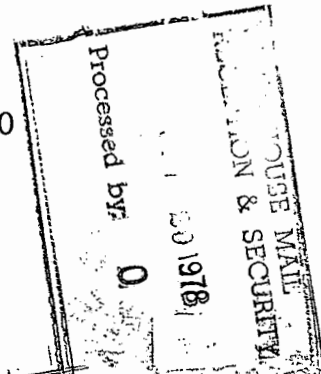
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20551

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF  
THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM




The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20500



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 20, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: RICHARD HARDEN   
SUBJECT: NASA/Census Demonstration

I very much appreciate your coming to the demonstration yesterday afternoon. The people who worked many long hours on the project have indicated to me that your visit made it all worthwhile.

In regard to the funding of the project, we are currently exploring the possibility of having ten agencies allocate \$50,000 each to fund the activity for the next 12 months. During that period of time, we will conduct a more complete study of potential uses and possible funding resources.

THE WHITE HOUSE

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June 20, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

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MEMORANDUM FOR:

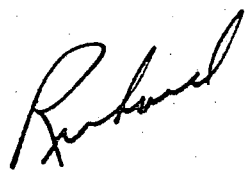
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